



Grain

AUGUST, 1943

Investigator Allan V. Crawford

Tells of Today's Biggest Hazard—

SABOTAGE

Address Before Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Arson Suspected

The Arson Squad of the Minneapolis Fire Dept. is conducting an investigation of two unusual recent fires, the first damaging \$15,000 of feed equipment and ingredients at the extensive plant of the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co., and the second destroying 26 loaded grain and supply cars and six shop buildings in southeast Minneapolis. This latter \$250,000 loss occurred a few hours later.

FEED PLANT DESTROYED

Fire destroyed the \$500,000 R. S. Altman Co. feed manufacturing plant outside Pittsburgh, Pa., including tons of grain and feed. Seven buildings were lost, uninsured.

FIRE STRIKES PLANT

Damaging two floors of one of Evans Mfg. Co.'s buildings in Indianapolis on July 28, fire roasted machinery on 3 others in the unit. Employees tried to extinguish the blaze originating in the corn germ drier, but flames spread rapidly to all floors before the fire department arrived.

Fire Destroyed Temporary Storage

Fire did considerable damage in the temporary wheat storage facilities of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont., destroying the contents of one of the six bins aggregating 400,000 bu capacity.

Fire in Buffalo

Automatic sprinklers confined a fire starting in the fan of a milling separator at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Flour Mill Corp. to the fourth floor. Water caused most of the damage to stored grain.

Concrete Feed Bin Blows

Fortunately no one was injured when an explosion, reportedly caused by spontaneous combustion, blew off the top of a concrete feed bin at one of the Acme-Evans Co.'s plants in Indianapolis the night of July 23rd.

IN SPEAKING on this vitally important subject of Sabotage, I will not try to educate any of you on the tricks of the saboteur or the cures for this menace. What I hope to be able to do is bring about a realization that there IS a real menace to be greatly feared right here! Too many people are inclined to sneer at the danger, but I am afraid many may have a rude and disastrous awakening—as some already have.

We are living in an epidemic of sabotage, which is quietly taking its daily toll of our productive effort. Everyone must decide for themselves whether or not they are going to sit complacently by and await an actual case of sabotage to hit them or their plants personally, or fortify themselves against this danger and prepare for it.

To prevent small pox we vaccinate people. Sabotage is a disease—a scourge that we can only inoculate ourselves against by becoming familiar with the bag of tricks of the saboteurs and the corrective measures to outwit them. This can be done by first realizing the danger and then deciding to do something about it. Such a decision is in your hands.

Someone may ask what we mean by sabotage today, so let us list the activities of the saboteur:

1. Interruption of every communication by destruction, such as railroads, motor transportation, fuel supplies, telephone and telegraph lines, power and water supplies, bridges, etc.
2. Impairment of food resources.
3. To ruin and destroy all manufacturing of munitions and war supplies.
4. Attack on finances and credit.
5. Influencing of labor.

We might sum it all up and say that any activity to delay the manufacturer, render useless or destroy supplies is sabotage. And in times like these it takes only one little act of negligence to put a plant completely out of business.

When, where and how, are the hard questions to answer, and the only thing anyone can do is to outline the ways and means in which a saboteur

operates and the best methods of forestalling his operations. Who they may be covers a wide field. He may be a paid enemy, someone having a patriotic zeal for the other side, a labor agitator, a drunk, a pyromaniac, or some fellow with just a vengeful disposition. At any rate, their purpose is to destroy everything of value.

To understand the enormous scope of foreign groups working in sabotage and espionage, the 117 known key missions in North, Central, South America, have an estimated over 100,000 operators working through these missions, and new ones are being found from time to time; so you can begin to see the terrific danger from this organized force.

Strikes, Absenteeism, Etc., Their Tools

STRIKES and labor agitation have been favorite methods of disruption. Circulating reports and rumors belongs to the same class. Any kind of slowing down of production, absenteeism, creating spoilage, waste, and defective products, has been resorted to continually.

The saboteur wants to foment strikes, not for the benefit of the workman, but to upset production, cause labor unrest, civil strife,—and they are even taught how to start revolutions. Destruction is, of course, considered best of all, and fire and explosion are the best and most complete method of destruction, as it not only ruins present merchandise, but

SEIZE BERLIN AIDS

Washington, D. C.—The Justice Dept. announces the arrests on espionage charges of 4 persons, one an attractive 34-yr-old woman who was named as leader of an alleged spy ring furnishing information to Nazi Germany, reports the daily press.

Sabotage is always a threat. Vigilance has kept the situation well in hand to date; however, in desperation because of reverses, isn't it logical to believe the enemy is and will continue to resort to his favorite weapon of sabotage? —Ed.

ACCIDENTS HELP THE AXIS



destroys and removes the possibility of creating more.

One very strict rule that should always be followed, regardless of the local methods of fighting a fire you may employ, is to call the fire department at once. The first five minutes of any fire usually determines the final result. Also, fire inspectors state that few plants have the right type or enough fire fighting equipment in perfect condition. A little review here of how various types of fire equipment might be put out of order:

A sprinkler system can easily be put out of condition by turning off the valve and hiding the wheels, or they have been disrupted if the heating system is allowed to fall down, allowing the tanks to freeze in winter. Breaking of power lines and damaging the fire hoses are other methods. Changing the sprinkler head so that instead of operating at a normal 150° to 200°, they're set to go off at around a 1000°, is common.

The soda and acid extinguishers should be checked regularly and refilled at least once a year. **BUT ALWAYS INSTRUCT EMPLOYEES NEVER TO USE THIS TYPE OF EXTINGUISHER ON ELECTRIC FIRES.** A small piece of match shoved in the nozzle end of an acid extinguisher can put it out of business. Saboteurs recently have been doing the nice job of filling them with gasoline instead of the normal extinguishing fluid.

Carbon tetrachloride has a smothering effect by reducing the oxygen in the air from 37% down to 16%, at which no fire can burn, but the carbon tetrachloride extinguisher must be watched to prevent leakage, usage for cleaning spots from clothes, and corrosion.

Watch Lubrication Closely

FORGETTING to oil a motor can conveniently cause a fire. Emery or carborundum placed in the oil and bearings soon cuts that out of operation. This has happened to far too

many plants to date. Another favorite method that has been used in the east is to have a man lubricate the machinery with a can full of mercury, which causes the white metal lining to run and ruins the bearing and the machinery.

Powdered aluminum and iron oxide in a magnesium case has not only been used by the saboteur, but seems to be the favorite type of bomb to start fires, the reason being that when the magnesium explodes, it creates from 3,000° to 4,000° of heat, and when you consider that white heat is only 2,800°, this becomes pretty hot. The particles of magnesium scatter in all directions, and naturally are bound to strike flammable surfaces.

Another favorite method of starting fires is to drop leaflets or pamphlets saturated with phosphorus. When these dry, they create a fire hot enough to melt metal. In Europe children found these pretty pictures and carried them into their homes with disastrous results.

Some idea of the recent activity of the saboteurs caught in this country, which are on the various files of the espionage department are as follows:

Says Grain Plant a Victim

IN DR. GRABL'S bureau they found the names in a file of several hundred key men in our shipyards, airplane and munition plants. A letter intercepted by the British Service told how a consolidated smelter in British Columbia was to be destroyed. The Paper Container Corp. in the east, with a large British order just ready for shipment was completely destroyed. The Commercial Solvents (grain) plant in Terre Haute, Ind., was set afire with definite proof of sabotage. The wreck of the Pennsylvania R. R. near Patan, Pa., killing and injuring several hundred munition workers was traced to Italians who removed spikes and rails.

Naturally, no one is going to carry a trouble maker on his payroll if he knows it, but experience has proven that many times a disgruntled employee, or one with a little larceny in his heart, for some extra cash, will do a job. He might regret it afterwards, but the damage is already done. So if a man in your employ becomes suddenly very affluent, you had better check his associates and discover where he is receiving outside funds.

Investigating work has brought forth instances of terrible negligence on the part of the employers in checking their employees, and in war time, you cannot be too careful. A credential service recently checked a trucking company. When it became known that the men were to be fingerprinted, and a complete record taken of their activities, eight men left the company that afternoon. I once had the experience of being asked to check an employee, and upon requesting the employment record, discovered they did not even know his home address.

The Indiana police recently brought

out the idea of how guards can be negligent even though good safeguards are thrown around a plant. One of the men exchanged his picture for a picture of a monkey on his identification tag, and went in and out of the plant for 2 days without detection. Then, when it was called to the attention of the foreman and superintendent, 2 new guards were on the job the following day.

Push Today's "Hush-Up" Campaign

THE saboteur is usually clever. They are good mixers, and talk the language of the shop men, so they frequently hang around lunch rooms, taverns, and fraternize with the men wherever they have the opportunity. They get acquainted with the boys, and encourage them to talk about their work, maybe brag a little about the special work they are doing. Having plenty of money, they make a little loan occasionally, thereby putting an employee under obligation, and afterwards, this becomes an easy way of gaining information, or they may do a sabotage act in repayment. Unfortunately, we also have the employees who for a little extra money would sell their shirts or their relatives.

This recalls to mind two ingenious methods of setting fires that have been used. The DuPont plant in 1916 was fired by a toy balloon, floating from a neighboring hill with a small can of TNT, which explosion started the entire plant. Today's method is to tie a bundle of matches to a cigarette with a rubber band, allowing the cigarette to burn down and set off the matches.

Methods of destruction have been pollution and bacterial infection to employees and products either through food or other methods. Disease germs spread in water or among employees gave France and England plenty of trouble.

No Sunday School Picnic If—

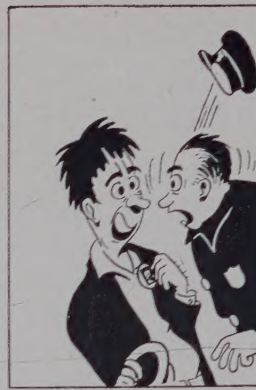
SOME may ridicule the idea that anything could be put over on their employees. Suppose I stood in front of your plant and handed each man a nice advertising pencil? I'll venture to say 90% of your employees would put one in their pocket. These

DEMAND CALUMET SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR CUPS

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS



pencils have been known to be distributed in this manner and each pencil contained a time bomb set to go off in from 1 to 2½ hours,—so imagine your men carrying something like this into the plant. It would be anything but a Sunday school picnic!

Up to this time we have been looking at what action the saboteur usually takes to complete his work. Now, let's turn to the side of educating our employees to prevent such operations. We've discussed the necessity of an accurate check of all our employees. There are other things that every plant should do. Wherever possible, fences should be erected completely around, and no one allowed inside the plant without a pass from the office, and signs posted to this effect should be in evidence.

Every plant should have flood lights on all sides at night, thereby preventing anyone from sneaking up under the watchful eye of the guard. Watch dogs are very good to have around the plant, under the supervision of your watchman. If it is not too expensive, an alarm for the opening of doors and windows can be easily installed.

An educational program is absolutely essential to employees. We must make all our employees watch-

men, not only from the standpoint of patriotism, but safeguard their own jobs. When a man realizes that someone may destroy the plant and take his livelihood away from him, he is a little bit more apt to cooperate than he would be otherwise. Educate the men to report any unusual or out of the way act.

Suggestion Box Recommended

I THINK a suggestion box always is a good idea, because many times a disgruntled employee feels a satisfaction in reporting another to the boss to get even. Warnings to beware of strangers and to do little or no loose talking outside the plant, giving the boys ideas of what can happen by this same loose talking at regular periodic meetings, is sound procedure.

Speaking of reporting the saboteurs, it is a good suggestion to report any suspicious party or action to the FBI or the local police, letting them handle it. They are experienced and know how to go about it, whereas you, trying to be a hero, may not only lose your life, but the man may escape to continue his operations elsewhere. Supervisors should be trained to recognize and report all evidence, real or suggested, of breakdown or tampering in any way.

An attorney who has a great deal to do with the laboring man, claims that the general feeling of the laboring class is very much against wastefulness in this war effort—so they are plenty restless and ripe for trouble such as strikes, systematic absenteeism, etc., if the right leadership came along.

Sabotage is too big a subject to discuss in one short talk. But these are just a few hints and I hope they may be of use to you.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCT. 3-9

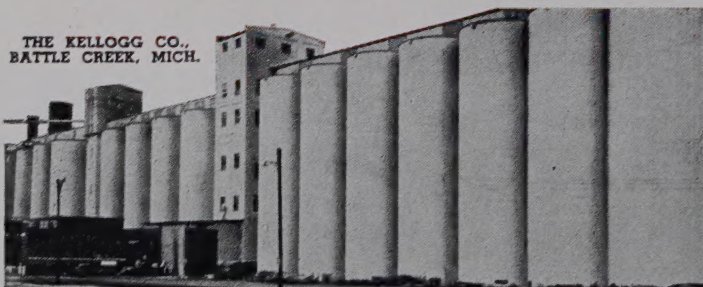
Fire Prevention Week is to be Oct. 3-9. It is an opportunity to bring home the seriousness of fire losses to all workers—losses which mean so much in the present war effort.

R. M. Moore, Chief, Division of Personnel Relations and Safety, USDA, states "50% of all ordinary fires are caused by accidents"—which thought ties in well with the safety efforts being expended by most readers of "GRAIN."

In a study of 498 cases of chronic arthritis, 89% showed evidence of dental infection and 78% pyorrhea.

180,000 Sq. Feet of Surface renewed with GUNITE and SURFACITE!

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MRO RATING EXTENDED

A method permitting employees to use their employers' MRO preference ratings to purchase safety equipment has been established under CMP Reg 5, by WPB Dir 11. The employee obtains a certificate from the employer indicating the type and size of safety equipment required, that it is necessary in the employer's business, that the employer requires the employee to furnish the equipment, and that the employee does not possess any satisfactory substitute. Both must sign.

Soy Bean Elevator Blows

WHAT is believed to be the first explosion in an expeller-process soybean handling elevator occurred at 3:13 am July 30 at Norris Grain's "Midwest elevator on Chicago's south side. Damage to the head house and storage tanks was heavy, the brick walls encasing the upper 75 ft of the 200 ft high head house were completely wrecked by the blast, facilitating the spread of the fire to 40 adjoining steel storage bins.

Adding to the spectacular aspects of the blow-up were the many homes built years after the elevator which had all but crowded the plant off its foundations. Occupants were ordered to flee for their lives. Operated previously as a salvage

house by Frank Delany, grinding equipment for soybeans was installed shortly prior to his death.

Three men were badly injured, including Timothy Spratt, engineer, who suffered a broken leg and lacerations; Frank Zeigler, machine operator, who received a head concussion and severe lacerations, and Alex Gaichas, watchman, whose chest was crushed and back burned.

While the elevator proper ceased operations with the previous afternoon shift, it was the falling brick from the headhouse walls that crushed the adjoining mill unit and injured the 3 workmen within. Heat and water buckled the steel storage.

The thunderous blast showered debris for a radius of two blocks, however the fire in the workhouse and in the mill was promptly brought under control. The second blast, a while later, literally rocked the neighborhood, throwing a number of residents from their beds. The intermittent sputtering fire and minor flash blasts continued even up to this writing.

About 150,000 bu soybeans, 2,000 bu corn and 400 tons expeller process soybean oil and meal added to boost the loss to over \$600,000. After questioning the injured men, Supt. E. R. Anderson stated: "I am convinced the fire was not caused by carelessness, neglect or dirty conditions."

And Who Isn't Having

LABOR PAINS?

THOMAS WRIGHT, AREA DIRECTOR, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, TELLS CHICAGO SUPERS SOME REMEDIES

Employees may find it harder from now on to jump from one job to another. They will be up against new regulations of the War Manpower Commission for controlling job transfers. These rules are aimed at freezing essential workers in their jobs and driving nonessential workers into war jobs.

Past efforts of the WMC to accomplish this have fallen short of the goal, owing largely to difficulties of enforcement, but the new rules tighten restrictions on the hiring of new workers, apparently in a last effort to stave off a national service act. This raises many questions.

THE entire normal working supply of employables is either working or fighting. From 875,000 to 1 million only are unemployed, many being between jobs—which isn't a very large percentage out of the 53 million working. From 2 to 2½ million more men at the rate of one full division per week will be needed to fill the fighting force goal of 10.6 million. On top of that primary and secondary war industries must add from 1.9 to 2 million additional workers, thus necessitating 2.6 million men and women plus some 700,000 youngsters who have never toiled before being put to work. This leaves a minimum deficit of 600,000 workers.

Women will have to go to work before snow flies. Industry must also employ the handicapped, minority groups, housewives. Business is finding out that women do excellently—surprisingly so, consequently the percentage of women will move up higher and higher as they become better acquainted with the work. Some even highly technical plants will employ up to 60% women from necessity.

There will be more of a change in the basic employing habits in business before this Christmas than in the past 40 years, as evidenced by the comparison of two-thirds of Britain's female population being engaged in industry right now. Examinations reveal that only 1.14% of the female population are unavailable to industry for one reason or another.

There has been a reluctance to use negroes, either men or women, in some quarters, due to the high rate of disease. The same reluctance prevails in employing handicapped persons. Both groups will be found valuable. Further relief will come as more workers come out of the trade and service field.

No Blanket Deferment

BUT get this straight: All workers in essential activities do not have a blanket deferment; however all workers in grain handling and processing are essential and firms in this classification have the first claim on available labor.

Under the employment stabilization program the overall situation is paramount. Pirating and overbidding for services exists, just as shopping for jobs with better pay, etc. But no worker in an essential industry can quit his job today. Likewise restrictions on hiring had to be adopted so that people who were fired or who laid off could not take higher paying jobs.

A worker in essential activity can transfer to another essential industry, however, if no higher pay nor use of lesser skill is involved. If increased wages do enter the picture, then the

worker must have a statement of availability—and there is a \$1,000 fine for each day and/or a year in jail for both employe and employer for violation.

In order to win this war we all want workers to be working at their highest skill (people are finding out they can do much more than they ever dreamed themselves capable of). In order to leave his job to work at his highest skills a worker must obtain a statement of availability from his employer or from the U. S. Employment Service. You may rest assured that the department deals fittingly with "chiselers."

The success of this employment stabilization program is reflected in the reduction in the turnover of labor, currently averaging 25%, partially responsible to the department's stand on permitting the upgrading of workers if their higher skills can be used.

The 48-hour work week will soon be the overall unit for everyone. This obviously is to increase production through the release of workers in acute labor supply areas. In face of the daily cost of the war of \$265 million and 1,500 lives a day, there can be no compromise.

Questions and Answers

FLOYD DAILEY, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co.: One of our men laid off work a week, during which time he took training without pay in another essential industry where wages are higher. Must he have a statement of availability before he can leave us without becoming subject to the penalties in the regulations, and where can he get the needed letter of availability?

Ans.: The locomotive fireman job to which the man went was not utilizing any higher skill. He cannot leave your firm. Such disruptive pirating practices as this are the very things we seek to halt.

STEVE HALAC, Glidden Co.: How do we know when the USES sends a man over with a "referral slip" whether he has a statement of availability?

Ans.: Commencing immediately we are attaching both.

BEN DANIELSON, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co.: An employe who quit returns requesting a release. His story to us is that the U. S. Employment Service sent him back to get the release so he could take a new job after 6 weeks' training. He was decidedly upgraded.

Ans.: The War Manpower Commission does not solicit releases for those seeking to make a change. This worker's only recourse would be to ask for a statement of availability AFTER getting his new training. Another point: only the WMC office serving your plant can grant such a statement.

BEN DANIELSON: There are only 5 allowable reasons for quitting, yet

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IN SHALLOW BINS
WHERE GRAIN CANNOT BE TURNED



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Which brings the advantages of LARVACIDE penetration and excellent kill (including larvae and egglife).

The job is done by hosing or sprinkling onto grain surface. The LARVACIDE, sinking below the grain surface, changes from its liquid form to gas, to reach and kill all stages of insect life.

LARVACIDE 15-MIX is toxic to granary insects, including such hard-to-kill as GRAIN MITES, GRANARY WEEVIL, RICE WEEVIL, LESSER GRAIN BORER, SAW-TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE, FLAT GRAIN BEETLE, MEDITERRANEAN FLOUR MOTH, etc.

KILLS RODENTS, TOO—and lingering traces of the gas act as a lasting repellent.

LOW IN COST—Treating Corn in good condition—about \$2.60-2.75 per thousand bushels. Wheat slightly more.

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WHEN GRAIN CAN BE TURNED

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a worker can transfer at any time at the same or less pay. What does one do when the head of the union asks for a statement of availability for a man that you know very well is not entitled to one?

Ans.: In some areas a worker cannot move under any circumstances. If he is discharged, however, he can take another job at a higher rate of pay. If he lays down on his job (presumably in the hopes of getting fired) and the USES learns about it, they will never help him get a better job. If a worker has some very good reason for wanting to make a change we will get him a job only at the same rate of pay. Some firms do not take the worker's name off their payroll for 30 days, so the worker cannot get a statement of availability quickly.

Can't Quit Because Work Hard

EMIL BUELENS, Glidden Co.: You mentioned personal reasons for wanting to quit. Because of the lend-lease contracts held with the government some plants are forced to work 7 days a wk, 24 hrs a day. We had 17 absent one wk end, and 14 out of 60 absent Sunday. Are those hours compelling reasons for quitting?

Ans.: Working nights and Sundays are not compelling reasons for quitting. Probably the offenders will all be found to be repeaters. True, they are tired, have had no vacation, and the fatigue element is soaring. That is the reason England, with its 54 hr wk, re-established its bank holidays.

The two dominant elements of absenteeism are taverns and job-shopping, part of which is chargeable to fatigue. By finding out their difficulties, absenteeism has been reduced from 16 down to 3% in many plants. Furthermore, impressing absentees with the importance of their jobs in the all-out war effort helps a lot.

The problem of being "nigger-rich" is now being taken care of in colored communities with a well planned drive to impress them with the importance to their race of making good on their respective jobs. Their bad working and saving habits can be further corrected by changing pay day from Saturday to Monday.

BEN DANIELSON: Paying twice a month didn't help; they only took two days off in a row then instead of one. Then they scheme to come in on Sunday and work for time and a half.

WILLIAM H. GASSLER, Rosenbaum Bros.: When the 40 hr wk went into effect it was bad business. With the old 44 hr wk the men didn't get drunk; they went home Saturday for lunch and took their pay. Now absenteeism is away up.

MARK KAPLAN, Lavelle Rubber Co.: Is the new tax effecting absenteeism?

Ans.: (Unanimously) No!

SPEAKER WRIGHT: If the 48 hr wk does not fit into this industry's picture then you should ask for an exemption. Your men still cannot be

hired away from you. They are definitely frozen to their jobs. Nor can they now move into another job in an essential industry of lesser importance to the war effort.

Further Facts

WORKERS must get statements of availability:

1—If they are covered by the new critical occupation list just issued by WMC;

2—If they move to a new locality where they have not lived or worked thruout the past 30 days, or

3—If they are on the critical occupation list, regardless of whether the new job calls for use of their critical skill or whether they move from a nonessential job either to another non-essential or essential job.

If a worker leaves an essential job and refuses to take another job to which he has been referred by the USES, WMC can deny opportunity to work in a less essential job for a limited period—for USES still has control over his future employment. Likewise USES can cut off the supply of future workers and allow present workers to leave if an employer is unreasonable or arbitrary in his specifications of whom he will hire. Violating hiring regulations (other than higher pay) will result in the same penalty, plus disregard of wage paid to the worker when figuring costs for income tax and/or price-increase purposes and/or for government contracts. The penalty is even stiffer if higher wages are paid. A worker taking a job in violation of the stabilization program and receiving higher pay is liable to the same criminal prosecution and penalties as his employer.

Drafting of Fathers

Contrary to expectations the new

drafting of fathers in civilian industries caused no great rush to war jobs. Local draft boards, on the other hand, are being given wider discretion in granting deferments in essential industries. Furthermore, they have specific instructions to give grave consideration to deferment of men on the critical occupation list if they are using these skills in essential work—otherwise no deferment.

Local boards also have broader powers now in deciding when a man should be deferred as a necessary man in an essential industry. Formerly, a necessary man had to be one who could not be replaced because of the shortage of men with his qualifications and skills. New regulations now place emphasis on a man's replaceability, regardless of his skill or lack of skill. Thus, in an area of acute labor shortage, a case may be made even for deferment of unskilled workers.

The list of essential, deferable activities includes initial processing services—such as cleaning, etc.; processing of food—including flour and other grain mill products; prepared feeds; starch; cereals; corn refining; vegetable oils, etc. Likewise manufacturers of industrial and agricultural equipment, including protective coatings, are deferable. Electricians, foremen, inspectors, machinists, millers, millwrights and supervisors are among those specifically named. Previous provisions have appeared in foregoing issues of "GRAIN."

One-Third All Women to Industry

Further emphasizing the probability of women in grain handling and processing plants, WMC says approximately one-third of all women over 14 will be needed by the end of the year.



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"Nu-Hy" Buckets are so designed to permit continuous spacing, retaining a full load after pick-up avoiding premature discharge and hinging action when passing over boot and head pulleys . . . producing smooth, efficient operation. They also reduce damage to grain and undue wear on equipment.

Let us demonstrate how effectively you can operate your legs with "Nu-Hy's." This incurs no obligation on your part.

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V. E. PAT. OFFICE

Sept. 26-27 are the dates selected for the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis. Because of wartime congestion on railways, the meeting is scheduled only as one of officers, but any member or friend who cares to attend the sessions will be welcome, and may take part in the discussions and in the business meeting.

CMP Procedure Changed

Instead of keeping records of amounts of maintenance, repair and operating supplies ordered in any quarter, one may now keep track thereof on a basis of supplies received, according to new accounting procedures permitted by WPB.

Wide Interest in Talk

I have been having rather heavy correspondence in connection with the address which I gave at the meeting of the Society held in Duluth some weeks ago. Many requests for copies of this paper have been received, and I am wondering whether it would be possible for you to send me extra issues of the June number of "GRAIN?"—W. F. Geddes, Professor of Agricultural Biochemistry, Uni. of Minn., Dept. of Agr., Uni. Farm. St. Paul, Minn. [Readers: If you have finished with your copy, please send it to Dr. Geddes—3c postage required—as our supply is completely exhausted by the widespread demands.]

Calls It a Masterpiece

I think the June number of "GRAIN" was a masterpiece and should do more to advertise our Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents than anything we could do. Congratulations to you on getting out this issue.—R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, President SOGES.

Sounded Good

From the report I read in "GRAIN" the SOGES, Duluth, convention was tip-top. Sorry I was not there. Will try hard to attend the next one at Chicago.—William Recker, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Did Him Good Turn

Recently I was loaned one of your "GRAIN" publications, and your articles dealing with grains and grain storage I find so interesting that I would like to get the issue regularly.—E. C. Howes, Grain Inspector, Eastern Division, Board of Grain Commissioners, Montreal, Que.

Of special interest to the readers of "GRAIN" will be the program of the Food Section of the National Safety Congress, to be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 5-7. Training and placement of physically sub-standard new employees; food-for-health program in wartime industry; industrial round table discussions; pertinent facts regarding accident experience; sight studies; a safety and health clinic, and a safety idea exchange (photographic display) are some of the highlights. In addition there will be dozens of other general and specific addresses and discussions of interest to the safety minded. The Congress draws over 10,000 safety leaders.

George Steel of Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, conducts the industry's round-table this year and is bringing their dust explosion demonstrating equipment to illustrate best methods is holding discussions and demonstrations to employees. Hazards and safeguarding manhoists, power grain shovels, opening grain doors, car puller hooks, safety matches, and dozen of kindred matters will be taken up. Any questions desired answered by this clinic are invited sent to Mr. Steel.

Highly Profitable Convention

Personally we feel that we came away from the Duluth SOGES convention with a whole lot more than we took with us, and we believe that is likewise true with everyone who was present. The program was well arranged and carried out, and a very able lot of talent represented. After the war perhaps the SOGES can hold a convention aboard a boat visiting such ports as would add to our knowledge and holding sessions between stops.—Herb Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids.



MORE WOMEN EXPECTED

Women's role in the wartime economy will continue to grow during 1943 as the war production program shifts into higher gear and as more and more men are withdrawn from the armed forces, states WMC. One-third of the female population of working age, or 17,400,000, will be required for the civilian labor force and the armed forces by Dec. '43. This figure is given as the absolute minimum.

To Eat More Soya

To strengthen wartime diets nutritionally, more than 12 times the quantity of soya products available last year has been allocated to civilians for the year's period ending June 30, '44, WFA announces. The bulk of the supply will be used for war purposes.

Only Fair Chance to Contribute

Society does not owe every man a living, but only a fair chance to contribute to the welfare of society sufficient effort to warrant drawing back from society the elements of an abundant life.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Sr.

Uncle Sam Canvassing Feedmen

In questionnaire form WFA, Bureau of Budget No. 40-43107, the government is attempting to determine the production of commercial mixed feeds and requests the help of everyone in an effort to avert protein feed shortage.

No Magic Bug Dust

London chemists are credited with a story of a new chemical dust to control weevils in stored wheat which, they said, would save at least \$1½ billions loss annually. Tests so far are in the laboratory stage.

Purchase Hogan Mills

The Hogan Milling Co. properties at Junction City, Kan., were just acquired by the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. of Salina. The 600 bbl mill with its 150,000 bu elevator is to be operated under the trade name of Junction City Milling Co.

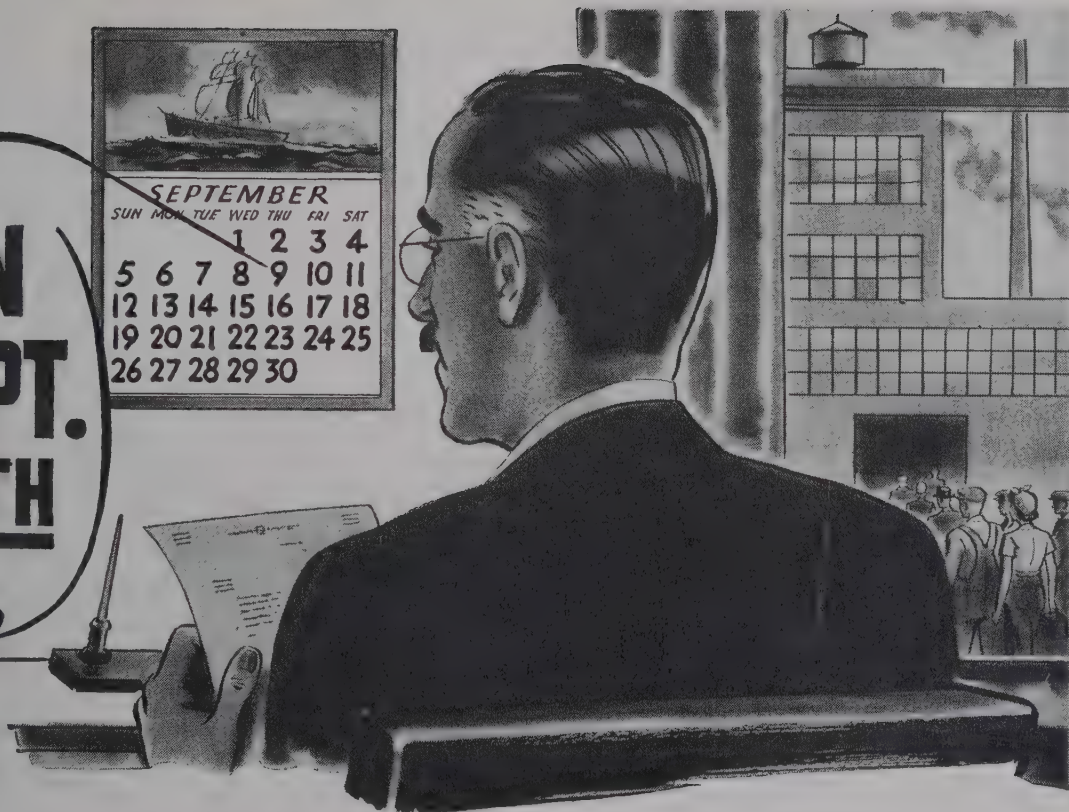
Acquire Soy Bean Plant

The Soy Bean Processing Co. of Waterloo, Ia., has been acquired by The Borden Co. of New York, N. Y. C. E. Butler continues as manager. Bean storage for 500,000 bu is of concrete construction.

Hurricane Damages Elevators

Practically all grain elevators at Galveston and Houston suffered serious damage when a tropical hurricane battered the Texas gulf coast earlier this month. The gallery of the Sunset elevator was destroyed and a section of the roof blown away, while the Texas Star Flour Mills' elevator lost most of its roof. Windows were blown out of the Galveston Wharf elevator. Galveston's power plant went out so the soaked wheat could not be turned. The \$10,000,000 property catastrophe also cost 20 lives and 5,000,000 bu wheat. Nearly 20 inches of rain fell.

**ON
SEPT.
9TH**



Your Bond Selling Responsibilities Double!

Starting September 9th, your Government will conduct the greatest drive for dollars from individuals in the history of the world—the 3rd War Loan.

This money, to finance the invasion phase of the war, must come in large part from individuals on payrolls.

Right here's where YOUR bond selling responsibilities DOUBLE!

For this extra money must be raised *in addition* to keeping the already established Pay Roll Allotment Plan steadily climbing. At the same time, every individual on Pay Roll Allotment must be urged to dig deep into his pocket to buy *extra* bonds, in order to play his full part in the 3rd War Loan.

Your now *doubled* duties call for these two steps:

1. If you are in charge of your Pay Roll Plan, check up on it at once—or see that whoever is in charge, does so. See that it is hitting on all cylinders—and *keep it climbing!* Sharply

increased Pay Roll percentages are the best warranty of sufficient post war purchasing power to keep the nation's plants (and yours) busy.

2. In the 3rd War Loan, every individual on the Pay Roll Plan will be asked to put an *extra two weeks salary* into War Bonds—over and above his regular allotment. Appoint yourself as one of the salesmen—and see that this sales force has every opportunity to do a real selling job. The sale of these *extra* bonds cuts the inflationary gap and builds added post-war purchasing power.

Financing this war is a tremendous task—but 130,000,000 Americans are going to see it through 100%! This is their own best *individual* opportunity to share in winning the war. The more frequently and more intelligently this sales story is told, the better the average citizen can be made to understand the wisdom of turning every available loose dollar into the finest and safest investment in the world—United States War Bonds.

BACK THE ATTACK



With War Bonds!

Where would you be
if your **ELEVATOR**



EXPLODED

for

SAFETY — PROTECTION — IMPROVEMENT

Install

The New **DAY DUST CONTROL SYSTEM**

810-830
THIRD AVENUE, N.E.

THE DAY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS,
MINNESOTA

IN CANADA: THE DAY COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

CARLOADINGS REFLECT ACTIVITY

Carloadings of grain and grain products, reflecting the high percentage of activity in the industry, are keeping a substantial lead over previous years, as shown by reports for the weeks ending:

	1943	1942	1941
Aug. 14	57,398	44,684	44,375
Aug. 7	57,910	41,955	45,888
July 31	58,553	43,618	46,140
July 24	58,839	46,330	55,281
33 wks. (000 omitted) ..	1,621	1,300	1,269

Exports Double

Cars of grain unloaded at tidewater for export in July totaled 4,970, compared with 2,319 a year ago.

CANADIAN CARRY-OVER SOARS

At the record level of 601,477,184 bu is the carry-over of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year, July 31, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year but 423,752,337 bu were on hand. New peaks were reached also in the carry-over of coarse grains as shown by these comparisons with last year, in millions: Oats, 149.3—28.6; barley, 69½—10.8; rye, 15¼—3.4, and flax, 3.7—1. On farms is 197,000,000 bu wheat compared with 11,000,000 last year.

BUY 30 MILLION WHEAT

Purchases of Canadian wheat for feed by CCC reached ten million bu one week this month, according to unofficial estimates, to bring the total to date to 30 million. One source states 100 million dollars' worth will be bought by the end of the year whereas from 160 to 190 million bu were indicated in preliminary CCC plans.

LAKE FLEET INCREASED

Augmenting present available bottoms, 15 boats will haul Canadian grain to Buffalo from Aug. 15 to the close of navigation, CCC announces. To relieve the critical shortage in the eastern area these added vessels hauling 440,000 bu monthly will increase receipts by 2,500,000 bu. ODT expects 14 million tons to move in July and August.

WHEAT ACREAGE TO SOAR

A 26% boost in wheat acreage seedings for a total of 68,000,000 acres for 1944, is announced by WFA. Farmers are advised to plant as much wheat as can be grown to fill the demands for flour and other wheat products expected to become greater as starving peoples are liberated from Axis domination. This year 54,149,000 acres were planted compared with the all-time high of 80,814,000 in 1937.

CORN REFINERS' GRIND ASSURED

More than 23,000,000 bu of the 35,-000,000 bu corn bought went to corn refiners between July 1 and Aug. 10 for use in direct war production. Plants are not only running full time again, but have sufficient reserves to keep running full time until the new crop comes to market.

ARGENTINA PROHIBITS CORN EXPORTS

Argentina, normally the largest corn exporting country in the world, has just prohibited shipments of corn, corn meal and corn oil. Consideration is being given to filling previous contracts. The March-May harvested crop is the smallest since 1916-17, amounting to only 76,000,000 bu compared with last year's 356,000,000 and the 5 yr. average of 303,000,000 bu. The crop is needed for feeding purposes.

WHEAT GRIND LOW

During June, 1,018 mills ground 37,-892,935 bu wheat compared with 35,-482,034 ground by 1,022 mills during May, and 37,841,715 by 1,091 mills a year ago. High grind for the crop year was in January when 1,061 mills ground 49,958,636 bu. Added to the June figure is 5,636,532 bu ground by 45 mills for granular flour. 81.7% of the June total was ground by 183 mills of 901 bbls and over.

AFRICAN WHEAT BOUGHT?

Insufficient vessel space to carry adequate American wheat to meet Army needs, plus the desire to accumulate supplies for countries soon to be liberated, has resulted in negotiations to obtain French North African wheat. The U. S. State Dept. says: "Although surplus stocks of American wheat are available, ocean shipping is critically short and rail transportation to ports is clogged."

Wheat purchases would be credited against lend-lease debits, however poor crop expectations, short rations for the natives, and two price boosts in 3 mos by local French authorities may stymie the program.

SOLDIERS UNLOAD WHEAT

Soldiers from nearby Camp Phillips helped unload incoming cars of wheat at the elevators and mills in Salina, Kan., during the peak movement, thus averting further congestion at this market.

SAIL INTO WHEAT HARVEST

"Because the Americans in England are doing the same thing," 31 British sailors of the Royal Navy are helping in hay and wheat fields of Maryland while their ship is tied up. The men welcome an opportunity to get close to the earth for a change after many months at sea.

IS THE "HAND Writing ON THE WALL" OF YOUR ELEVATOR?



Are there cracks . . . signs of weather-wear? Hallmarks of deterioration and forerunners of still greater destruction?

If there is evidence of needed repairs, we cordially invite you to consult our trained engineers . . . to investigate the time-tested scientific MANY principles of weather-proofing and rehabilitating all types of concrete and brick masonry.

An unbeatable record of plant restoration bears convincing witness of the sterling worth of our work . . . Yes, of our *ability* and *willingness* to render the most constructive service attainable.

B. J. MANY CO., Inc.

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213 State St., Detroit

Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore (Md.) Life Building

Soldiers Harvest Crop

The War Dept. ordered 5,100 soldiers into North Dakota earlier this month to aid in the harvest of the small grain crop, according to Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commandant of the 7th Service Command. (Mr. Uhl was a speaker at the SOGES convention in Omaha last year.) The troops came from 10 camps. Farmers will pay the prevailing wage rate to the USDA for deposit with the Treasury. Soldiers will receive only their Army pay.

LOADING INJURIES FATAL

As a result of injuries received Apr. 30 at the Ballard & Ballard Co.'s plant in Louisville when a switch engine coupled with a car on the company siding, Owen C. Widner, 53, died July 7. He was loading the car when the engine crashed into it, causing piles of merchandise to fall on him, according to reports.

GRAIN SHOVEL ROPE ACCIDENT

A compound fracture of the leg resulted when Fred Bray, 48, caught it in the cable of the power shovel at the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s elevator at St. Joseph, Mo., this month.

Carrying Bucket on Manlift: Falls

Riding the belt manlift carrying a bucket of grain, Frank Kurrasch, 48, suffered serious back injuries when he fell 25 ft. at the Evans Mfg. Co.'s elevator, Indianapolis.

Grain Door Prices Up

All sellers of "general manager" type grain doors were authorized by OPA to charge prices adjustable later on to new maximum prices for the doors to be established by the price agency. Millions of grain doors are used annually in the movement of grain crops.

Mileage of a new tire can be extended from 10,000 to 17,000 miles by reducing average speed from 40 miles an hour to 25 miles an hour.

BOOK LICE INVADE WHEAT

Swarming in large numbers over distressed storage grain at the lakehead, pinhead size, louse-like book lice (or psocidae) infestation is causing heating and mustiness (because of excreta) worse than in years. Daily carload receipts likewise are infected. This grayish, wingless, soft bodied pest is about 1/25" long, has a large head and long, slender antennae, and is one of the commonest insects found throughout North America and Europe, when conditions are favorable. Incapable of actual damage by feeding, it is seldom found more than 3 ft. down in a bin.

FRED HAWLEY PASSES AWAY

Fred E. Hawley, 68, General Superintendent of Norris Grain Co.'s Chicago properties and one of the veterans of this market, passed away following a series of mishaps, on July 15th. First his aging pet dog bit him several times while being lifted. Taking treatment for rabies, Fred rested in front of a fan because of feeling so overheated. A cold, followed by pneumonia so weakened his heart that the end came hurriedly.

With an uncle and his father engaged in the grain business, it was not at all surprising that Fred, who was born at Gardner, Ill., should direct his footsteps squarely in that direction. His uncle was foreman (in those days they didn't have superintendents) at the National Elevator, and his father worked for his uncle. Before Foreman Hawley retired, however, he got young Fred a job at the Keith house. That was in 1894. The job wasn't entirely foreign to him, so in three years he arose from helper on up to spoutman.

Having the greatest of confidence in his own ability, of the future, and of the ultimate growth of the infant grain business, Fred married. Three days later he was layed off. He took it standing on both feet, however, and with the recommendation of his uncle, Fred started up the ladder from the bottom once again.

"I've swept the floor," he told his new boss—out at the Calumet Eleva-

tor—in an amazingly short time after being put to work again.

"Well sweep it again," his new boss told him—rather than to have him idle during this slack time. And Fred did. And thus another three years passed, only to see the young man progress from sweeper to trackman to spoutman.

And while he was the highest paid spoutman "on the river," Fred was a bit dissatisfied with his \$65 a month—just \$5 more than any other spoutman was getting. So for three months, commencing with December, 1899, Fred became a weighman for the Board of Trade's Weighmaster's Department under Mr. H. A. Foss.

Fred must have been in a vantage point or else his life was charmed, for in February of 1900, W. H. Merritt completed his "Merritt—A" house and Fred landed the job as foreman. His brother Bill, who started to work at the same house a month later, recites that about that time "superintendents" came into being, but that wasn't the job that Fred had—he was just foreman.

Some years later, less than a half dozen, Fred succeeded Super Ragan as operating head of the plant, and there he has been ever since. From that period on Fred's biography is akin to that of the Norris Grain Co., who took over this house in the first decade of this century. In 1922 the company acquired the Standard Elevator; in 1937 they commenced operating the Rosenbaum Grain properties, and in 1939 the Bartlett-Frazier houses, so year by year Fred's responsibility grew and grew.

And so did his home responsibilities. While having no children of his own, Fred and his widow reared and schooled two of her nieces. A charter member of the Superintendent's Society, Fred's health had not always been as good as it was towards the last, and while he did not get to attend many functions, he nevertheless kept his finger on the pulse of everything that was going on.

A 10% reduction in industrial illness would be equivalent to a gain of 12 army cantonments, or five battleships or 16,400 combat tanks.

The STEINLITE Moisture Tester Is EASY TO USE



The Steinlite One Minute Moisture Tester

That's right. It is almost as easy to use as a radio. No previous experience is needed to make fast, accurate tests.

About all you do is weigh out a sample, pour it into hopper, press button, compare the meter reading with a conversion chart, and you have the answer. Experienced operators make a test in about one minute. But even if it takes

an inexperienced operator 2 or 3 minutes... that's a tremendous saving compared to other moisture testing methods. The STEINLITE operates on the radio frequency impedance principle and is calibrated against official Government oven methods. Sold on 10 day free trial; no deposit, early shipments. Write for catalog.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Moisture Testers and all Grain Testing Equipment

636 Brooks Building

Chicago, Illinois

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



OPENS CHAPTER'S SEASON

We had a chapter meeting on Aug. 16th. Our Mr. Pow, whom the Society just elected its president at Duluth, is working on a program to interest more supers in this chapter's activities. He is going to try and round up all eligibles from this district. Then, every time we hold a meeting all the SOGES membership will be advised of our discussions.

In the meantime we are all working 10 hrs a day, nights and Sundays and are becoming a bit weary. Work, work, work, worry and cares of the day are the mottoes of each and everyone of us, but there's a war to win.—Percy C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Ft. William-Pt. Arthur, Chapter President.

NO MINNEAPOLIS STORY

Sorry that we haven't much to offer in the way of news this month. Talked to as many fellows as I could get in touch with, but nobody "knew nothin'." Paul Christensen has his newly designed shovel rig working, and while he says it still needs a little touching up, I feel it has considerable promise.

Ed Raether is up and around again. We'll start our monthly meetings before long.—Bob Bredt, Fruen Mlg. Co., Minneapolis Chapter Pres.

CHRISTENSEN RE-ELECTED

Paul H. Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., past president and presently an SOGES director, will again head the Hennepin County Safety Council, Elevator & Mill Section, which series of monthly safety conferences are scheduled to open this fall.

He's Working in Shipyard

Am working at the shipyard temporarily. Out in the open for a change. May return to the "Dusty Clan" when something opens. Niles G. Babcock, formerly chemist, succeeded me as supt at the Port of Tacoma elevator, now operated by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.—R. H. "Bob" Hunt, 707 S. Sheridan, Tacoma 6, Wash.

They Came to See Us

Welcome visitors this month included John Lyle, Buffalo, now plant supt. for Schreiber Mlg. & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Conrad Johnson, manager, Insecticide Dept., Innisspeiden & Co., New York City, and Victor H. Reid, sales manager, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis.

G&FDNA TO ST. LOUIS

The annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is scheduled for St. Louis, Sept. 26-27, at the Statler Hotel. While called a meeting of officers, any member may attend, take part in discussions, and help in the election of officers.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

HELP WANTED

SUPT., ASST. SUPT., foremen, miller, feedman and other workers desired for well located group of Indiana plants. Opportunity for advancement particularly good for those writing immediately. Wages commensurate with living costs with bonus and privilege of purchasing valued management-stock. Employees like to stay with us and you will, too. Write today giving full details of experience, references, salary desired, date of availability, etc. Answers kept strictly confidential. Address 3RH1, % "GRAIN", 1078 Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

ASST. SUPT. wanted for Kansas mill terminal. If satisfactory will take charge of our terminal and sub-terminal elevators within reasonable time. Offer \$175 to start. Good opportunity for right wheat man. Address 3FH1, % "GRAIN", 1078 Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

COMPETENT GENERAL SUPT. WANTED for grain operation in mill. Must have good recommendations. Address B32H, % "Grain," 1078, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

CHANGES IN CHICAGO

William Hawley is now supt. of Norris Grain Co.'s "Wabash" elevator, succeeding the late Henry P. W. Keir. Bill is a brother of Fred E. Hawley, gen'l supt. for the company, whose untimely demise came last month.

Willard Gallup is now in full charge of the "Norris" elevator, operated by the Norris Grain Co. He formerly worked under Fred Hawley whose offices were at this house.

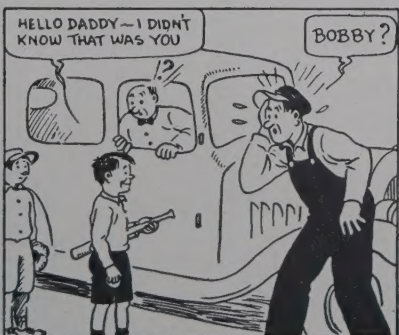
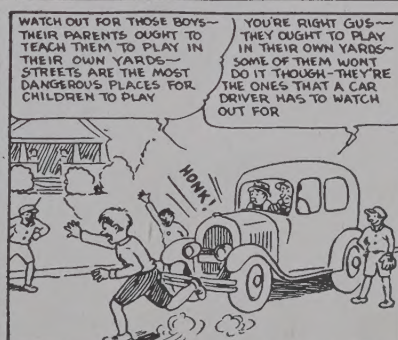
John Shawcroft, formerly supt. of the Ill. Cent. elevator, oldest house in the city, is now running Norris Grain Co.'s "J" house. The former, located at the mouth of the Chicago river, is about torn down.

JOHN LYLE TO SCHREIBER

John Lyle, formerly elevator super for Ralston-Purina Co., Buffalo, joins the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 1, as plant supt. He expects to affiliate with the K. C. Chapter of SOGES.

GASSY GUS

DANGEROUS PLAYGROUNDS





OUT OF A *Wilderness* OF DOUBT AND UNCERTAINTY

When you get lost in vast, dense woods, what happens? You run around in circles, bewildered, confused . . . getting no place fast . . . *unless* you seek and follow well-blazed trails.

Perhaps you can look back upon dark days when you were "running around in circles" about insect infestation . . . at a loss to know how to control bugs in grain. You found a safe, sure way out of the maze of doubt and uncertainty by following the well-beaten path of popular preference where guide posts point to Weevil-Cide, The Dependable Grain Fumigant that is the 3 to 1 choice of the grain trade.

If, by chance, you are a member of that fast vanishing band of mill and elevator operators wandering in the tall timber of insect infestation trials and tribulations, write for details concerning "Out of a Wilderness of Doubt and Uncertainty".

THE *Weevil-Cide*
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT COMPANY

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KANSAS CITY, MO.